VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GEN^L. ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1322.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1805. [VOLUME XIX.

AGENTS for the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. Eleazier A. Jenks,	Portland, (Maine.)
Mr. T. C. Cushing,	Salem, (Mas.)
Benjamin Russell, Esq.	Boston.
Office of the Courant,	Hartford, (Con.)
William Coleman, Esq.	New-York.
Mr. Samuel Relf,	Philadelphia.
Mr J. Escavaille, Bryden's Coffee-House,	Baltimore.
Mr, Jacob Mountz,	City of Washington.
Messrs. Cooper & Gray,	Norfolk.
Mr. Samuel Treat,	Portsmouth
George Dencale, Esq.	Alexandria
James Blair, Esq.	Fredericksburg.
May Burton, Esq.	Orange
Mr. Samuel Harrison, merchant,	Lynchburg.
Mr. Wm. Boylan, Pr.	Raleigh, N. C
Mr. Abraham Hodge, Pr.	Halifax, N. C.
Mr. John S. Pasteur, Pr.	Newbern, N. C'
Editor of the Charleston Courier,	Charleston, S. C.
Stephen Bullock, Esq.	Port Gibson, M. Ter.

NOTICE.

RICHARD Apperson, Esq. Attorney at Law, is appointed an Agent, to collect the balances due for the Virginia Gazette, in the counties of Charlotte, Halifax, and Pittsylvania—and Mr. Hardin Davis, has the collection of balances in the counties of Albemarle, Amherst, Augusta, and Rockbridge. Those who are in arrears, it is hoped, will be prepared to make payment on application.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have just received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for cash, or country produce.

May 1805.

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 15th day of July next, on the premises A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, on the little Bird Creek, in the county of Goochland, belonging to the estate of the late William Anderson, of London dec'd. and known by the name of Massies, containing by a late survey 2312 1-2 acres, divided into four lots of nearly equal extent. About two thirds of the tract, is now in woods, which is good Tobacco land, and the part cleared, has been but little worn.

Terms of sale, will be one fourth in ready money, and three annual instalments for the balance. Bond with approved security, and a deed of trust upon the land will be required, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

Those inclined to view the land before the day of sale, will be shewn it by Mr. George Toler or Mr. William Toler adjoining, who can give information of the manner in which the lots are laid off.

BENJAMIN TOLER
Agent in fact, for the Executors of
WILLIAM ANDERSON, deceas'd.

Hanover; June 3d, 1805.

FOR CHERBOURG,

The copper bottom'd SHIP

MARTHA,

Captain PETRIE,

Burthen about 650 Hhds. having two thirds her cargo now engaged—is expected to sail by the 15th July, and will take 100 *a* 150 Hhds. Tobacco on a moderate freight.—For terms apply to

JOHN NEWELL, Jun. Norfolk;
OR,
BROWN, RIVES & Co.

Richmond, 1st June, 1805. 4w

Pumfrey & Fitzwhylsonn,

BOOK-BINDERS and *STATIONERS,*
MAIN-STREET, RICHMOND,

HAVE now on hand, and offer for sale, on the very lowest terms, a general assortment of

STATIONARY,

—CONSISTING OF—

All kinds of Writing Paper,
Ink Powder, Japan Ink, for records,
Quills and ready made Pens,
Sealing Wax, Wafers, Shining Sand,
Pounce and Sand Boxes,
Penknives of *the first quality,* &c. &c. &c.

Also, a great variety of BLANK BOOKS, adapted to the purposes of

MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN,
SHERIFFS, PUBLIC OFFICES,
And Private Gentlemen,

Made of the very best materials, in a handsome and substantial manner, and *warranted.*

May 7. 4t

NOTICE.

THERE was committed as a runaway to the jail of this county, on the 19th February last, a Negro Man, 5 feet 4 inches high, says his name is DAVID; that he was purchased by a gentleman from a man in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and sold to a Mr. Ben. Henderson, of South Carolina. The said runaway is about 24 years of age. His owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

J. W. REVERE, Jailor,
Lancaster Court-House, Virginia.

1aw3m

TO BE SOLD,

On the premises, in the lower end of Goochland, for ready money, on the 27th instant,

A Tract of good LAND,

Containing 64 acres, be the same more or less, late the property of Thomas More, to satisfy a debt due to Rob. H. Saunders, of seventy-five pounds, as assignee of Jas. Vaughan.

DANIEL WADE, Trustee.

Goochland, May 3, 1805. 2

Blank Bonds,

For Sale at this Office.

VIRGINIA:

In the Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, March, 22d, 1804,

BETWEEN

Robert Innes, Administrator, of Hugh Innes, dec.—*Pltff.*

AND

William Donalson, Administrator of John Donalson, and Daniel Call, Defendants,

THE defendant, William Donalson, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered,* that the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted on the front door of the capitol in the said city.

(A copy)—Teste,

PETER TISNLEY, c. c.

VIRGINIA:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 22d day of March, 1804,

BETWEEN

ROBERT ROSE, Plaintiff,

AND

HENRY ROSE, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On motion of the Plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered,* that the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted on the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

P. TINSLEY, c. c.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE away last evening, a large stout made blood bay HORSE, upwards of 5 feet high, 7 years old last spring, was shod all round about two months ago, but some of the shoes may now be off; he has a large head and small eyes; trots and gallops; if he has any other marks by which he might be distinguished, they are not recollected. He had on a saddle a good deal worn, with a hogskin seat and plated stirrups. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the horse and saddle to the subscribers.

Pickett, Pollard & Johnston.

Richmond, March 5th, 1805.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond,

BETWEEN

Thomas Fitzhugh, and Nancy his wife, Pltffs.

AND

Henry Rose, one of the heirs and executors of John Rose, Robert Rose, another heir of the said John, Alexander Rose, another heir of the same John, and devisee of Charles Rose, deceased, and Catharine Rose, relict and widow of John Rose and Maria Moore Rose, Defendants.

THE defendant, Henry Rose, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this coutr, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered,* that the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted on the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Auction, for ready money, on the 19th day of August next, at Laurence Gibbons's Tavern in York-Town,

A TRACT OF LAND,

LYING in the county of York, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, conveyed by Samuel Eddins to the late Samuel Shields and his heirs, in trust, to raise by sale three several sums of money due to John Jameson, William Cary, and Richard Bowler—This tract of land is covered with excellent timber, and lies convenient to navigation.

ROBERT & SAMUEL SHIELDS,
Heirs of said
SAMUEL SHIELDS, dec.

May 23d, 1805. 4w.

For Sale, or to be Rented,

THE HOUSE and GROUND with the appurtenances, belonging to the estate of Lewis Burwell, deceased, in this city. The house is built of brick, with a dining and a drawing room, each 24 by 28 feet, well finished, and commanding very extensive views of the river and country, which can never be intercepted; it also contains a setting room and six chambers, one of which can be entered from the street, and is well adapted to the purpose of an office for business. In front and near are strong portico, built entirely of brick: that in front floored with marble. There are also an excellent kitchen, with a well fixed grate and ovens for cooking, a laundry, a vault, convenient dry cellars, a stable for two horses, and an unfinished carriage house. The ground is, in quantity, between two and three acres, about two acres whereof are well inclosed, and divided into a garden and grazing lot. This property is situated not far from the capitol, with streets on three sides; affords a most extensive, convenient and elegant establishment, and will admit of divisions into smaller lots, as the growth of the city shall enhance the value of ground. Residing very near the property, I can, at any time, shew it to those who may wish to view it. The objects to which the proceeds are, by Mr. Burwell's will, to be appropriated, enable me to give very considerable accommodation in terms of payment, upon an allowance of interest.

E. CARRINGTON
Executor of L. Burwell, dec.

City of Richmond, April 18, 1805. eawtf

WHISKEY.

Taliaferro & Dickenson,
(*Near the Basin*)

Keep a constant supply of WHISKEY, distilled West of the Blue Ridge.

June 7, 1805. eplm.

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE LOTS Nos. 39, 38 and 37, in Duval's Plan, are offered for sale.—Application to be made to J. WOOD, Surveyor for the City.

LORD MELVILLE.

The following is a copy of the resolutions moved by Mr Whitebread, and afterwards adopted by the British House of Commons, relative to the defalcation of Lord Melville, (more generally known as Mr. Dundas,) while acting as Treasurer of the Navy.

(*New York Gazette.*)

REPORT.

1. "That it appears to this House, on the 18th of June, 1802, the House of Commons in a committee of the whole House, came, amongst others, to the following Resolution:

"That it is the opinion of this committee that some Regulation ought to be adopted for the purpose of lessening and keeping down the balances of public money which appear to be usually in the hands of the Navy, and it would be beneficial to the public if the first and other clerks in the different branches belonging to the said office were paid by fixed and permanent salaries, in lieu of all fees, gratuities, and other perquisites whatsoever.

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that from henceforth the Paymaster General of His Majesty's land forces and the Treasurer of the Navy, for the time being, shall not apply any sum or sums of money intrusted to them or either of them, to any purpose of advantage or interest to themselves, either directly or indirectly.

"That it appears to this committee, that the Commissioners appointed to examine, take, and state the public accounts of the Kingdom, have so far as appears from the reports which they have hitherto made, discharged the duty entrusted to them with great diligence, accuracy, and ability; and if Parliament shall carry into execution those plans of reform and regulation which are suggested by the Matter contained in the reports of the said commissioners, it cannot but be attended with the most beneficial consequences to the future welfare and prosperity of this kingdom.

2. "That in furtherance of the intention of the House of Commons expressed in such resolutions his Majesty by his warrant, dated June 26, 1802, directed that the salary of the Treasurer of the Navy should be increased to the sum of 4000l. in full satisfaction of all wages and fees, and other profits and emoluments theretofore enjoyed by former treasurers.

3. "That it appears to this house, that during the Treasurership of the Right Hon. Isaac Barre, the conditions of the aforesaid warrant were strictly complied with; that the whole of the money issued from the Exchequer to Mr. Barre for the naval services was lodged in the Bank: that it was never drawn from thence previously to its being advanced to the subaccountants to be applied to the public service: that during the time Mr. Barre acted as Treasurer and Ex Treasurer he had not in his possession or custody any of the public money: and that neither he nor the Paymaster of the Navy did derive any profit or advantage from the use or employment thereof.

4. "That the Right Hon. Henry Dundas now Lord Viscount Melville, succeeded to the office of Treasurer of the Navy on the 19th of August, 1782, when a further addition was made to the salary of the said office in order to produce a nett annual income of 4000l. after the payment of all taxes and charges on the same; and that this additional salary was considered by the said Lord Viscount Melville as granted to him in lieu of all wages, fees, profits and other emoluments enjoyed by former treasurers.

5. "That the said Lord Viscount Melville continued in the said office till the 10th of April, 1783: that being asked whether he derived any advantage from the use of the public money during that period, he, in his examination before the commissioners of naval enquiry declined answering any question on that head: but he has in a letter written to the said Commissioners, and dated the 28th of March last, declared, that previous to 1786, "he did not derive any advantage from the use or employment of any monies issued for the service of the Navy, or the mode of drawing the same from the Bank during this period.

6. "That the Hon. C. Townsend, now Lord Bayning, held the office of Treasurer of the Navy from the 11th of April, 1783, to the 4th of Jan. 1784: and that from the examination of his Lordship it appears, that during his treasurership, no part of the money issued for the service of the navy was applied to his private use or advantage: and that he does not believe that Mr. Douglass, who acted under him as paymaster, derived any profit or advantage from the use or employment of the public money issued for the payment of Exchequer Fees.

7. "That the Right Hon. Henry Dundass was reappointed treasurer of the Navy on the 5th January, 1784, and continued in said office until the 1st of June, 1800.

8. "That in the year 1785, an act Parliament was passed (25 Geo. III. cap. 31.) intitled "An act for better regulating the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Navy;" whereby it is directed that no money shall be issued from the treasury to the treasurers of the Navy; but all monies issued for naval services, shall be paid to the bank on account of naval services, and placed to the account of the treasurer of the navy, and shall not be paid out of the bank unless for naval services, and in pursuance of drafts signed by the treasurer, or some person or persons authorised by him which drafts shall specify the heads of service to which such sums are to be applied; and that the regulations under the said act shall take place from the 31st July, 1785.

9. "That the executions of the said act was postponed till the month of Jan. 1786: and from that time till the month of June, 1800, when Lord Melville left the office of treasurer, contrary to the practices established in the treasurership of the Right Hon. Isaac Barre, contrary to the resolutions of the House of Commons, of the 18th of June, 1782, and in defiance of the provisions of the above mentioned act of the 25th Geo. III. c. 31, large sums of money were, under pretence of naval services, and by a scandalous evasion of the act, at various times drawn from the Bank, and invested in Exchequer and naval bills, lent upon the security of stock, employed in discounting private bills, in purchasing bank and East India stock, and used in various ways for the purposes of private emolument.

10. "That Alex. Trotter, Esq. paymaster of the Navy, was the person by whom, or in whose name the public money was thus employed; and that in so doing he acted with the knowledge and consent of Lord Viscount Melville, to whom he was at the same time private agent, and for whose use or benefit he occasionally laid out from 10 to 20,000l. without considering whether he was previously in advance to his Lordship, and whether such advances were made in his public or private balances.

11. "That the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melville having been Privy to and connived at the withdrawing from the Bank of England for the purpose of private interest or emolument, sums issued for him as treasurer of the Navy, and placed to his account in the bank, according to the provisions of the 25th Geo. III. c. 31, has been guilty of a gross violation of the law, and a high breach of duty.

12. "It further appears that subsequent to the appointment of Lord Melville as treasurer of the Navy, in 1785, and during the time he held that office, large sums of money issued for the service of the Navy, were applied to other services; and that the said Lord Melville in a letter written in answer to a precept issued by the commissioners of Naval inquiry, requiring an account of money received by him, or any person on his account, or by his order, from the Paymasters of the Navy, and also of the time when, and the persons by whom the same were returned to the Bank or Paymasters, has declared, that he has no materials by which he could make up such an account, and that, if he had any materials, he could not do it without disclosing delicate and confidential transactions of government, which his duty to the public must have restrained him from revealing.

13. "That Lord Melville, in applying monies issued for the service of the Navy to other services stated to have been of so delicate and confidential a nature, that in his opinion no account can or ought to be given of them, has acted in a manner inconsistent with his duty, and incompatible with those securities which the Legislature has provided for the proper application of the public money."

IMPEACHMENT
OF
JUDGE CHASE.

Thursday, February 21.

MR. HOPKINSON.—Mr. President, we cannot remind you, and this honorable court, as our opponents have so frequently done, that we address you in behalf of the people.—We appear for an ancient and infirm man, whose better days have been worn out in the service of that country which now degrades him; and who has nothing to promise you for an honorable acquittal but the approbation of your own conscience. We are happy, however, to concur with the honorable managers in one point; I mean the importance they are disposed to give to this cause. In every relation and respect in which it can be viewed, it is indeed of infinite importance.—It is important to the respondent, to the full amount of his good name and reputation, and of that little portion of that happiness, the small residue of his life may afford. It is important to you, Senators and Judges, inasmuch as you value the judgement, which posterity shall pass upon the proceedings of this day. It is important to our country, as she estimates her character for sound, dignified and impartial justice in the eyes of a judging world. The little, busy vortex that plays immediately round the scene of action, considers this proceeding merely as the trial of Judge Chase, and gazes upon him as the only person interested in the result. This is a false and imperfect view of the case. It is not the trial of Judge Chase alone. It is a trial between him and his country; and that country is as dearly interested as the judge can be, in a fair and impartial investigation of the case, and in a just and honest decision of it. There is yet another dread tribunal to which we should not be inattentive. We should look to it with solemn impressions of respect. It is posterity—the race of men that will come after us. When all the false glare and false importance of the times shall pass away—when things shall settle down into a state of placid tranquility and lose that bustling motion that deceivers with false appearances—when you, most honorable Senators, who sit here to judge, as well as the respondent, who sits here to be judged, shall alike rest in the silence of the tomb, then comes the faithful, the scrutinizing historian, who without fear or favor will record this transaction; then comes a just and impartial posterity, who, without regard to persons or to dignities, will decide upon your decision. Then, I trust, the high honor and integrity of this court will stand recorded in the pure language of deserved praise, and this day will be remembered in the annals of your land, as honorable to the respondent, to his judges, and to the justice of our country.

We have heard, sir, from the honorable managers who have addressed you, many harsh expressions. I hope, sir, they will do no harm. We have been told of the respondent's unholy sins, which even the heavenly expectation of sincere repentance cannot wash away; we have been told of his volumes of guilt, every page of which calls loudly for punishment. This sort of language but pursues the same spirit of asperity and reproach which was begun in the replication to our answer. But we come here, sir, not to complain of any thing; we come expecting to bear and forbear much. It does indeed seem to me, that the replication filed by the honorable managers on behalf of the House of Representatives and of all the people, carries with it more acrimony than either the occasion or their dignity demanded. It may be said they have resorted for it to English precedent, and framed it from the replication filed in the celebrated case of Warren Hastings. There is, however, no similarity between that case and ours. Precedents might been found more mild in their character and more adapted to the circumstances of our case. The impeachment of Hastings was not instituted on a petty catalogue of of frivolous occurrences, more calculated to excite ridicule than apprehension, but for the alleged

murder of princes and plunder of empires. If, however, the choice of this case as a precedent for our pleadings has exposed us to some unpleasant expressions, it also furnishes to us abundance of consolation and hope. There, the most splendid talents that ever adorned the British nation were strained to their utmost exertion to crush the devoted victim of malignant persecution. But in vain—the stern integrity—the enlightened perception—the immovable justice of his judges stood as a barrier between him and destruction, and safely protected him from the fury of the storm. So, I trust in God, it will be with us.

In England, the impeachment of a judge is a rare occurrence. I recollect but two in half a century. But in our country, boasting of its superior purity and virtue, and declaiming ever against the vice, venality and corruption of the old world, seven judges have been prosecuted criminally in about two years. A melancholy proof either of extreme and unequalled corruption in our judiciary, or of strange and persecuting times among us.

The first proper object of our enquiries in this case is, to ascertain with proper precision what acts or offences of a public officer are the objects of impeachment. This question meets us at the very threshold of the case. If it shall appear that the charges exhibited in these articles of impeachment are not, even if true, the constitutional subjects of impeachment, if it shall turn out on the investigation that the judge has ready fallen into error, mistake or indiscretion, yet if he stands acquitted in proof of any such acts as by the law of the land are impeachable offences, he stands intitled to discharge on his trial. This proceeding by impeachment is a mode of trial created and defined by the constitution of our country; and by this the court is exclusively bound. To the constitution then we must exclusively look to discover what is or is not impeachable. We shall there find the whole proceeding distinctly marked out; and every thing designated and properly distributed necessary in the construction of a court of criminal jurisdiction. We shall find, 1. Who shall originate or present an impeachment. 2. Who shall try it. 3. For what offences it may be used. 4. What is the punishment on conviction.—The first of these points is provided for in the second section of the first article of the constitution, where it is declared that "that the House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment." This power corresponds with that of a grand jury to find a presentment or indictment. In the third section of the same article, the court is provided before whom the impeachment thus originated shall be tried—"the Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachment" And the fourth section of the second article points out and describes the offences intended to be impeachable, and the punishment which is to follow conviction; subject to a limitation in the third section of the first article.

(To be continued.)

The Virginia Gazette.

RICHMOND:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1805.

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	33s cash
Wheat,	11s do.
Flour,	57s to 60s do.
Corn,	30s do.
Hemp, (clean)	48l to 50l do.
Iron,	33l to 36l do.
Whiskey,	3s9 to 4s do.
Bacon,	9d to 10d do.

THE ENQUIRER.—No man can justly be said to be a wise man who is not honest. If a man early in life were to sit down and fairly to consider the great evils to which he would subject himself by practising roguery, if he were a cunning man, he would certainly determine to be honest, to wear a crown of integrity,

> That passion should not shake,——
> Nor shot of accident, nor dart of chance,
> Should either graze or pierce.

The advantages such a man possesses are innumerable; the superior gratifications incalculable: his *daily serenity of mind* is worth more than a presidency for life. Such a man is not ever on the watch to avoid detections, to frame excuses: his answers are always ready: he has the truth on his side and can ever justify himself.

> *Fortis, et in seipso totus; teres atque rotundus,*
> *Externi ne quid valeat per leve morari.*

And, according to Horace, who abounds in golden apothegms and diamond morality, such men only are *freemen*: others are emphatically slaves.

If then, as surely is the case, honesty is the best policy in *private* life, how much more profitable is it in a *public* character, or public writer, as the editor of a paper. Who but a fool would *enjoy* Duane's eminence and feel all the pangs of self contempt and detestation which he feels? Such a character might as well seek fragrance in a cat as delight in reflection; might as well seek enjoyment in a gibnet as pleasure in future prospects. His hopes are the emanations of desperation. This man knows that his demerits have produced the detestation of his opponents; and, what is more excruciating, he knows full well that all those of that party which he upheld who know him detest him from their souls, even more than the federalists. He has been serviceable to their promotion; they are grateful for the villainy, but they deeply abhor the author of it. Ask any of the democrats hereabouts their opinion of this man, there are but few vile epithets which they will not apply to him; but they laud what the *Aurora* has done for them. But their wishes are accomplished, and they little heed what may become of him. We have but very little doubt but that, should Duane fail in his present desperate convention plan, a few months only will elapse before he will set his face against the present administration of the general government. Some of the present administration may be accused of *ingratitude* to him. "The laborer is worthy of his hire:" "Give the devil his due," is an old precept; but he has had his *due*, if pecuniary recompence can be so called. But his emoluments from government have ceased, and will not be renewed. The majority of the present democratic members of congress were not *original contractors* with Duane, nor parties to the contract: they will not vote him any more of the people's money; and others will not, or cannot afford further supplies from their private purses. A democratic administration to continue at least three years longer, and Duane neither to provide stationary [and candles] nor do the public printing. It is more than he will bear. The deprivation will certainly rouse his vengeance. His bosom holds secrets involving high reputations. "Devil with devil damn'd firm concord holds," says Milton: not so with characters of a diabolical tincture on earth. Callender loosened the concord that was thought firm; and Callender we consider a far *better* and *more moral* character than Duane: hence why should not Duane disclose the "secrets of his great deep?" Revenge to most men is sweet; and if Duane be not *amply* supplied, we have little doubt of his turning against the government and spreading his secrets "to every eye." He has an advantage over most men; he has no character to lose: should he paint certain characters of the present administration in the most disreputable colors, characters he has hereto fore upheld as the most enlightened and most virtuous, not a single feder dist would think the worse of him nor deem him *inconsistent* with the principles he has displayed: nor would any of the democrats who know him well think the rotten egg dashed by such tergiversation.

Look at Duane's turnings already: his invectives against Gallatin, against M'Kean, against Dallas, against a dozen other high democratic characters, as well as great part of the democratic members of congress. He has even gone so far as to labor hard to have certain democratic members of congress ousted in this state. Mr. Jackson bro't forward the resolution to give the printing to the lowest bidder: this so enraged Dunn that he sent, just before Mr Jackson's last election, several hundred copies, as we are told, of a violent electioneering piece of blackguardism, throughout Jackson's district: but a knowledge of the *cause* of the pamphlets being thus distributed entirely checked their influence.

When we commenced this article we did not intend to have touched on this detestable subject; but, having done it, we conceived it a duty to give him a little luncheon of scorpions stings—a *duty* we say, for there ought to be

> In every honest hand a whip
> To lash the rascal naked round the world
> Even from west to east.

He has already been lashed "round the world" from east to west; aye, and (if there were any truth in his tale of being born in Canada) from west to east also. Shakespeare has it "from east to west;" we alter the verse to suit what will probably happen. If this character has been lashed from Ireland to England, thence to Calcutta, thence back to England, and thence to America, his next lashing will probably be back to the "oriental world," as Doctor Fredon calls it: indeed bets are running here in Richmond, 5 to 4 and 3 to 2 that the casualties of felo de se and sudden justice excepted, he will transport himself or be transported within two years.

Turn we now to the Enquirer. The present is not a mere personal editorial dispute. We wish to avoid such: but discussions of important principles and highly important facts, are proper. As the Enquirer is the leading democratic paper in this state; as it has an extensive circulation, and has heretofore had an extensive influence, we consider it a *necessary duty* to give our opinion of its character and of the merits of its editor. We have believed Mr. Ritchie from nature and from education a person of generous and honorable feelings; that he was educated at the feet of democracy; that he has honestly imbibed most erroneous opinions relative to the characters, the views, the merits, the principles and the conduct of the leading federalists. Since the commencement of his editorial career, he has had no particular opponent to examine and to expose his errors, till within a few months back. Since the writer of this article has partaken of the charge of the Virginia Gazette, he has taken some pains to expose some of the unjustifiable conduct, the destructive principles, and inauspicious characters of democracy. Mr. Ritchie has read and examined. He has been unable to reply: not unable from want of talents: a little industry, not talents, produced the charges and the reasonings; but all the talents in the world could not overthrow them, for the *facts*, the *truth*, the *right*, was on our side. Hence the editor of the Enquirer, tho' he *commenced* political discussions with the Virginia Gazette, has generally remained silent; not from an affectation of superiority which no one would credit; but, as we firmly believe, from a consciousness of the validity of our remarks.

There is now prevailing throughout the United States, more in some and less in others, a general defection from the *violence* of democracy. In the state of Virginia this defection is *becoming general*. The violent are the *office seekers*, and the *incumbents of office*. There is nothing some of these men dread more than the co-operation of all upright characters. Hence, as we apprehend, these violent characters, especially in and about the metropolis, are urging the editor of the Enquirer to a resistance of the influence of candid examination of men and measures; hence, as we apprehend, they are urging him to hold out the idea that those who have approved the administration of Washington and Adams are never again to be considered as trust worthy. On the other hand, some men, who fear the consequences of this Robesperian spirit; this strenuous endeavor to destroy "the harmony of social intercourse;" this strenuous endeavor *for ever* to set one part of society in battle array against the other; some men, we say, who fear these consequences to the welfare of the state and of the United States, and who well know the *interested causes* of this violence, *appear* to have had an influence in inducing the Enquirer to assume a certain degree of independence, in *doubting* in some instances, and in others *censuring* with freedom and justice. But the late conduct of the editor of the Enquirer relative to the Aurora, while it has greatly lessened what respect we had for him, has disappointed and displeased both the democratic and republican party who have been the friends of that paper: it has displeased the Robesperian party, who, however just, provoked and necessary, was the chastisement the Enquirer gave the Aurora, dreaded the consequences of a rupture with Duane; and who, though they entertain and in private express the same opinion of him as the federalists, dare not publicly express such opinions, lest Duane in his resentment should turn Callender, let out some damning secrets of the party, and forever thwart their views. It has displeased the moderate of the democrats who were glad to find the Enquirer about to be governed by principle and independence, rather than by the compulsion of partisans; because after a specimen of independence and justice towards Duane, he so suddenly shows his trepidation, so tamely recants, and so fearfully begs forgiveness of Dunn.

In the Enquirer of June 4th, speaking of Duane, Mr. Ritchie says: "I would touch lightly upon *your* clandestinely removing the books from the treasury office, and publishing them to the world. I should scarcely know which most to condemn, the means *you* employed, the mismanagement and corruption of the treasury which *you* exposed, or the suspicious firing of the war and treasury offices, by which all the chances of detection were forever destroyed." We call on all men of common sense who know the meaning of English phrases, to tell us what is the meaning of the above, if the words and the arrangement do not justify the inference that has been drawn, that Mr Ritchie intended to and has insinuated that Duane put fire to the treasury.—The language is this: "I know not which *most* to *condemn*, *your* getting the books, *your* exposure or plunder, or *the* firing of the treasury." If such was not the meaning, the meaning was this—"I know not which was the worst crime, *your* manner of getting the books, or *the* crime of arson, or house-burning." Though this comparison of Duane's conduct to a felony without benefit of clergy is no great *compliment* to him, we should never have supposed, had we not since been so told by the Enquirer, that the writer meant to say he knew not which was most damnable, the *manner of Duane's getting books from the treasury*, or *the crime of arson by the federalists*. According to this, Mr. Ritchie must have intended to say directly of Dunn, and indirectly of Gallatin, that their conduct was *as felonious as house firing*: that's all.

But there are some more questions to be asked. (Reader, you will, if you please, again and again peruse the quotation of the Enquirer above, and try to discover the writer's meaning: read it and weigh it well.) What is meant by the expression, "the *corruption* of the treasury which you exposed?" Again, what is meant by the expression, "by which all chances of detection were destroyed?" To ascertain the meaning, let us examine what immediately precedes the sentences we have quoted.

"I have not, however, sir, approved, nor do I mean to commend, every step of your career under the two first administrations. I was at that time young, and I will admit with you that I am still inexperienced in the current incidents of that day. Hence many acts of your life may have escaped my memory *which would command all my detestation, and would chase away every impression of respect which I feel at present for your conduct*. Yet there are two defects which exact my disapprobation. The one is a *transient error* which I hope never will return; the *other* has haunted you from the very first lisp of your editorial life, and will expire only with it, because it flows from "the coarse severity of homely habit," and which to say that it is common to most of the presses in this country, may indeed serve to apologize for your own conduct, whilst it aggravates the extent of the general mischief."

What is here meant by a *transient error*, we can't understand: among thousands of Dunn's "transient errors," it would be a most laborious and unnecessary task to single out *one*: but "the other" that "has haunted him from the very first lisp of his editorial (or natural) life," must mean LYING. Well, next comes the following:

"I would touch lightly upon your clandestinely removing the books of the treasury office, carrying out their statements and publishing them to the world. I should scarcely know which most to condemn, the means you employed, the mismanagement and corruption of the treasury which you exposed, or the suspicious firing of the war and treasury offices, by which all the chances of detection were forever destroyed." I am not sufficiently versed in the "Cannon's casuistry" to settle these uncertain points to your satisfaction, nor to estimate how far a private individual has a right, upon mere suspition, to employ such equivocal expedients. Turn Jesuit, for once, Mr. Duane, and justify the means by the end. You "rough sense (you say) has been accustomed to estimate motives by actions"—for once reverse your rule: estimate your actions by your motives, and I am not unwilling to deny you all the benefits of your maxim."

We again call on the reader to peruse the above extracts with care. Can any thing much worse be said of a man not in the penitentiary, than is said of this favorite of Mr. Jefferson and of the Robesperian democrats?

Turn we now to make another quotation from the Enquirer of the same date, concerning that creature *Leib* of Philadelphia.

"In the last congressional election in Philadelphia you supported the claims of a candidate, who had been charged with the grossest and most scandalous fraud. Public documents were produced to prove that he had swindled the children of Penrose out of some public certificates. These facts or conclusions might have been erroneous, and yet they might have had their fullest effect upon the minds of his opponents."

The whole of Mr. Ritchie's phillippic against the Aurora makes almost three columns. He accuses him of a "scurrility of *manners*, of *fiction*, of *fact*, and even of *principles*," &c. &c. He has heaped on him a weight of censure heavy enough to bear the devil's shoulders down: he has said nothing but truth, but is himself in some measure criminal for not telling the *whole truth*, nor half the truth; he was not under oath however.

After the appearance of the paper containing this denunciation of Dunn, coffee conversation proceeded in this manner.

A Republican. Have you read the Enquirer of this morning?

A Democrat. Yes, and was never more sorry for any thing in my life. The consequence of this will be serious: nothing could injure us more.

Republican. How so? how injure *us*; injure *whom?* The people? No. I am a republican; I think for myself: I dislike many things of Adams's administration: I dislike many of this; and among those things of this administration which I dislike, the encouragement given to such characters as Duane is not the least. You acknowledge, all acknowledge, the detestableness of his character; and you find fault with Ritchie for his independence; for his appearance of a resolution to act as an open, candid, independent man. You *fear the consequence*, ha? What consequence do you fear? It will injure our party you say. Does our party depend on screening a rogue; on dreading him; bowing to him, and obeying him? I have long since shaken off this determination to stick to party through thick and thin, right or wrong.

Democrat. If we do not hold together we fall.

Republican. Fall and be d——d then. If the HONEST *men of a party* can't stand without being held up by rogues, we'll have *a party of honest men*, that will be sure of standing.

Fed. Republican. Gentlemen, gentlemen, no bad language, no anger. I like to hear this confab. but don't get angry.

Democrat. I'll speak my sentiments: I care not who hears me. Our party is tottering in *this state*; yes, *tottering*. Many of our republicans hate one another more violently than ever they hated the federalists, and every thing ought to be done to reconcile, to unite, to soften, and bring them together.

Republican. True, they are divided, and what is the reason? There are not loaves and fishes enough for them all. That is one reason. There are those in office who fear their continuance, unless they can keep up this violence of party spirit. The devil a bit do they care for the people, and you know it.—Ritchie will be supported by the substantial, the best.

Democrat. No: he'll get a dev'lish whipping from the Aurora, that will bring him to his senses. He can't cope with Duane: and he'll lose many of his democratic friends and subscribers. I'm very sorry for what he has done: I hope he will consider of it, and *apologize*.

Republican. I hope he won't. What, deliberately do what he esteems right, and then deliberately recant: to please whom? a few violent, I say violent men, who care for nobody but themselves; and who want to make a tool of Ritchie. I'm glad he'll not suffer it. He may lose a few subscribers, but he'll gain ten for one from all parties. Duane won't worst him: he can't: the *right* is on his side. Besides, Ritchie will feel like a man, like *his own* man. You may fall upon Ritchie, and beg and scold; I tell you he won't retract.

Democrat. If he don't——but—

Republican. But——but what? I know how 'twill be: you'll beg Ritchie to draw in his horns; and you'll write to Duane that Ritchie's sorry for what he has done, and beg him to drop the matter; but Duane is not made of such stuff: he's a beast that will butt; but he'll hurt nobody that's not afraid of him: his horns are pulp, mere pap, if you look him in the face. You'll see.

Democrat. And you'll see.

Republican. If he recants, I'll withdraw my subscription.

Democrat. If he does not, I'll withdraw mine.

Fed. Republican. Well, gentlemen, this is diverting: come, come—drink off your coffee, and we'll *all see* bye and bye which is the true prophet.

In the Enquirer of the 7th inst. the next succeeding that of which we have been speaking, behold the following:

"Two remarks which appeared in our last paper are found to admit of a false construction:

1st. By "the suspicious firing of the war and treasury offices" the editor did not mean to level his suspicions at the editor of the Aurora. It was far from his intention to deprive the *federalists* of all the honors as they had already enjoyed all the advantages, of these brilliant events. The Editor does not at the same time hesitate to confess that he was perhaps too much *under the influence of a temporary warmth*, when he *positively* declared that Mr. Duane had "clandestinely removed the books of the treasury" and when he *fixed the degree of disapprobation* which would have been due to such a transaction.

2nd. By his remarks upon Dr. Leib, he did not intend to express *his own opinion* about the truth of the charges, which have been raised against him. He is now free to declare, that when he first read the documents that were published and the comments upon them, he *was much inclined to doubt the innocence of* Dr. Leib—but, that *many* of these doubts were removed by the testimony of the member of Congress from Philadelphia, who was last summer in this city, and to whose attainments, integrity, and social qualities, no expressions of his own can do adequate justice. But the individual opinion of the Editor, does not affect the solidity of his argument. It will still be true, that these documents might have had their fullest effect upon the minds of the republican electors; that upon this ground they might have opposed the election of Dr. Leib, and that the editor of the Aurora violated his duty when he rashly ascribed all this opposition to the influence of federal or quidical views."

Reader, after having carefully perused the above, thou canst make thine own comment. What is a democratic editor that thou shouldst regard him, or what the pretence of independence that thou shouldst be mindful of him?

On further consideration, we believe it necessary to make one or two comments more.

Mr. Ritchie says, that by the firing of the treasury, "all chances of detection were forever destroyed." When the war and treasury departments were fired, *no papers of much consequence were lost*. Those relating to Mr. Pickering were *all saved*; the principal ones were in a desk, the *outside* of which was but slightly injured. It is well known that all the charges brought against Mr. Pickering and others of their plunder, have been *proved false*, and declared so by *Gallatin himself*, and a democratic committee of congress. These circumstances *must have been known to Mr. Ritchie*. What then did he mean?—Answer, you patronizer of the Enquirer, whoever you are, *what did he mean?* "Oh! oh! 'tis foul!"

Gallatin," Duane, &c." clandestinely remove the books from the treasury office," and publish accusations of public plunder, by which—shall we say knavery, villainy, detestable villainy? no: preserve the *dignity* of controversial writing: down, indignation, down—by which *open, fair* and *honorable* conduct then, the political scale was turned, and Jefferson came into office: and *rewarded* one with the office of secretary of the treasury, another with the large bounties of government.—The innocent are known, are proved to be so—yet would democratic papers strive to make the people believe them guilty.—*Policy, the interests of the party*, requires it—"Oh! oh! 'tis foul!"—Before I would be a democratic editor, like some of our democratic editors, I would go gaily from door to door and beg the scanty pittance of Indian bread; singing right merrily and giving thanks to God, that, to further the inscrutable ways of his Providence, he had not cast me in such a mould.

Mr. Ritchie, let us assure you that Jo. Clay will give you no thanks for your *well timed* compliments to his "attainments, integrity and social qualities," to which *no* expressions of yours can do *adequate* justice.

One observation more. Duane *prophecied* the burning of the treasury. Oh why should he think so? Honest officers feared no "detection;" but if all the papers had been burnt, Duane well knew no "detection" of *his* villainy would have followed. If the treasury was not fired by accident, we have no doubt but that it was fired by Duane or some of his clan.—The prophecy of the burning was noticed, if we mistake not, in the United States Gazette, at the time. Mr Bronson, editor of that paper, would do well to look over his files. There are also *other circumstances*, that corroborate suspicion. Justice, tho' sometimes slow, like the tortoise in the race, may overtake the fox, while sleeping in security.

We stop for the present till we hear from Dunn.—We have said that we shall continue our forbearance towards the Enquirer till *all hopes* of an honest independent conduct are destroyed. We shall abide by that determination till such time; when, should it arrive, the editor of the Enquirer will be convinced that our thunder is wide awake, though he may deem it now napping: and when he shall be cogently convinced that

> Thus to persist
> In doing wrong, extenuates not wrong,
> But makes it much more heavy.

* *An intimate of Anthony Campbell told me (C. P.) that Campbell informed him, that the first person who spoke to him on the practicability of getting the books from the treasury, was Albert Gallatin.*

Mr. Ritchie, in the Enquirer of yesterday, takes some notice of a letter from Mr. THOMAS TURNER of this state to a gentleman of Boston, stating some particulars relative to the private character of Mr. Jefferson. We have long had in our possession *all the particulars* relative to the principal charge in Mr. Turner's letter: these particulars, as well as Mr. Jefferson's confessions under his own hand, place Mr Jefferson's character in a far more, *a far more atrocious point of view*, than as delineated by Mr. Turner.

Mr. Ritchie says he shall "throw all the *documents* together upon this subject, and transmit them to Boston for publication." Let him *beware*: he will burn his own fingers. As we are confident that *he does not* and *can not* know the truth of the case, we caution the readers of his "documents" not to trust to any statements made without proof.

The Enquirer asks, why the letters that passed between Col. Walker and Jefferson have not been published. He shall know in season. The letters are now called for:—justice to the parties demands their publication; and we believe that the circumstances of the controversy will very shortly permit their publication. We think it probable that in a short time we shall be able to give the particulars and the letters, notwithstanding Mr. Jefferson's entreaties to the contrary. Justice to his own and the character of his lady demands of Col. Walker a full disclosure of *proofs* that will place the conduct of Colonel Walker in an amiable light, the deportment of his lady in an exalted point of virtue, and the character of Jefferson where posterity is sure to hold it.

It appears by our Boston papers that the democrats of that state, after all their logical exertions, have been unable to succeed in obtaining a democratic majority of the house of representatives. The federal majority in the choice of a speaker was twenty one; *Timothy Bigelow*, Esq was elected. *Harrison Gray Otis*, Esq. was elected President of the Senate.

Political discussions and exertions in that state are conducted with more vehemence now than in any other of the states. Let the federal republicans hold fast a little longer, and they will have Virginia to back them. Whatever may be the *name*, the principles of federal republicanism must triumph eventually, or the constitution must fall: the next session of congress will decide the question.

When the present administration came into office, one of the first measures of congress was the appointment of a committee to examine whether or not there had been any waste of public money, or knavery in its expenditure. Since affairs have been managed by men of their own sect, however, all the former mistrust and jealousy and attention lest the people's money should be wantonly wasted, or foolishly stray into private purses, seems to have entirely forsaken the house of representatives. The Duaneites having nearly or quite become a minority in the house, it is by some hoped, if not expected, that a committee will be appointed the next session, to examine into certain expenditures. Great disturbance was made by the former notorious "Committee of investigation" about Mr. M'Henry's payment of 200 dollars rent: but what would be thought, if after an examination of *the sums of money* paid Dunn, and an examination of *his charges*, it should be found that the United States have been swindled out of full many a thousand dollars?

"Can you," says Mr John Randolph, with tears running like water spouts from either eye, "can you bear to see the dear, dear people, whom we all love so *mightily*, robbed of the hard earnings of their labor." Such might have been his language; and now not less tearful, nor in less melancholy "syllables of dolor," can he exclaim—"Can you refuse Mister Duane, who has sacrificed so much for the dear people, can you, I say, refuse him his profitable jobs? Let the "unblushing advocates of unblushing corruption," refuse to patriotism the reward of its labor, but let not this house shew by its conduct in this case the correctness of the complaint of the "ingratitude of republics." Talk not of erecting a mausoleum to the memory of the great founder of "that monster Federalism: but give to living patriots their just reward." Oh how strong, how sincere, how continued is the love which some men bear towards their country: their creed is, "let each man shift for all the rest, and no man regard himself." This love of the people is so satisfying to some of our democrats, that if shut up and deprived of food or drink along with some of the federalists, one of these

minor *patriot* bawlers would outlive them a week, feeding on this all nourishing love of the people.

We sincerely hope that the time will come when the sums of money this Duane has received, and his accounts, will be laid before the people: we wish it, not from any impossible expectation of lowering his character, but from a wish to detect persons concerned; for the hands that have handled this tool must be *at least* as guilty as the tool itself.

Who was it that told the story, the other day, of one of our enlightened democratic members of Congress of this state, who concluded a long electioneering address to his dear constituents, by telling them—"No, fellow citizens, federalism shall never rise again; but democracy shall prevail, till the universe shall be *buried* in the *womb of eternal ruin*; till

The *cloudy* towers, the *odious* palaces,
The *sordid* temples, the *grey* globe itself,
Yea all we *disinherit* shall *resolve*;
And, like the *graceless* fabric of *division*,
Leave not a *crack* behind."

There was no withstanding such oratory—"There's learning for you," says one: "I'll bet you a Negro to two hogsheads of tobacco," says another, "that there is not a federalist in Congress, except Bayard, that can *talk latin* so well off hand as he does."—"Done," says a third "I'll double the bet, for there is not ten words of latin, in't; it's *poetry without jingle*; and I'll go down to lawyer ———, and have him decide."—How the bet was decided we will inform the reader as soon as we learn.

☞ We stop the press to say, it is reported that the Toulon and Cadiz fleets are arrived at Martinique—we understand the intelligence comes by a vessel thence direct, arrived not two hours since.

Balt. Ev. Post, June 5.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Harlem Races.—On Tuesday the four mile heats were handsomely run by Mr. Bond's horse Financier, Terbune's bay colt and the Jersey Pine mare. Financier won both heats with ease. On Wednesday Mr. Bond's mare Matilda, won both heats against the colt of Mr. Cornwell. Mr. Bond has been as usual very successful on the turf this spring; at Philadelphia he carried all the purses, the cup, and a match race a few weeks since. On that occasion his celebrated horse First Consul beat Mr. Ridgely's mare Lavina, in a very high style. The amateurs of the course, expect handsome running at New Market next week, between First Consul and the Long Island mare Empress; the latter had the heels of him last Spring on the same ground.

(*Fredericksburg paper.*)

FROM THE BALANCE.

"FALSE FACTS."

Well Tom, the *falsehoods* on you cast,
I'm told, you've own'd are *facts*, at last,
And all your friends have known it;
Says Tom, I'll not conceal from you;
It is a *fact*, that they are true,
But *false* that I will own it.

TACITURN.

Literary Imposition.—It has been a practice since the year 1800, the period of Mr. Jefferson's election, for the proprietor of the London Monthly Magazine, to publish in a supplement an article entitled "*Retrospect of American Literature.*" And this article has as regularly been republished here in our democratic newspapers, with introductory remarks recommending it to the readers as evidence of what was thought of the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and of political parties here by impartial foreigners in London. On the first appearance of this infamous attempt to impose on the American public, which was in December 1802, and which was a review of Dr Emmons's celebrated Fast Sermon, I took some pains to detect and expose the trick. Scarcely any of my federal brother editors, however, condescended to republish the article, but suffered the injurious imposition to make its way unnoticed. Encouraged by such impunity, Mr. Jefferson's paper at Washington, in January 1805, republished another extract from the Magazine of the July preceding, and observed, that it shewed "the opinion entertained *abroad* of the motives and tendency of the reasons of the opponents of the administration" "We perceive (said he) in the delineations it draws of the parties the *award of history*." The extract, like the former extract, and like all the extracts that can be made from the same article on the subject of American politics, contained the most wicked and perverse misrepresentations. I thought it my duty to attempt once more to unmask the insidious villifier of the federal party, the fawning parasite of Mr. Jefferson, and accordingly wrote an article for that purpose, which is to be found in the paper of January 16th—The remarks were undeniable, yet few federal editors thought them of consequence enough either to republish or even to furnish matter for them to new-fabricate a paragraph. Such conduct on the part of the federal presses, has again encouraged our adversaries to come forward with another extract from the last number of the London Monthly Magazine. The article has been running the whole round of Mr. Jefferson's presses, introduced by the several editors to their readers as a British publication. One of these papers now before me says—

"The following judicious observations on the affairs of our country, from a *British* publication, will be read with pleasure and pride by every true American."

The following extract from the Prospectus will serve to shew its complexion.

"No new burthens are laid on the people in this favored country. Instead of torturing invention to devise plans of revenue, and exhausting all source of taxation, the government has relinquished many duties which had been found inconvenient and unpopular, and still finds the national income adequate to the expenditure. The debt of the nation is undergoing extinguishment with a rapidity and steadiness unprecedented any where else, and in the present course will soon be entirely redeemed."

I have no remark to make on this; the purpose of the present article is to prove that the article in the Monthly Magazine, entitled *Retrospect of American Literature*, is written on this side the *Atlantic*, and of course that the attempt to put it off as the opinion of a *British* writer is an imposition, and merits more than contempt.

It may be remembered that I asserted this for fact about ten days ago, and added a quere intimating that I believed that Doctor Mitchell, of this city, was the writer; that is, I asked him if he would deny it—The Doctor did not answer under his own signature, but somebody without any signature ventured to say Doctor Mitchell was not the writer, and added with temerity enough, that the *Retrospect* was not written "*on this side the Atlantic.*" To which I replied the same day, that the Retrospect was written *on this side the Atlantic.* On this precise fact then we were fairly at issue.

But I added that it was my belief that it was furnished by Doctor Mitchell, and such is still my belief. The same writer again appeared under the signature of *Anti Calumniator*, and said I promised to take issue with him on his "denial that Doctor Mitchell wrote the half yearly Retrospect of American Literature." I do not know positively the author of Anti-Calumniator, but this is a cunning attempt to vary the question worthy of the Doctor himself. My assertion is, and of course the only *issue* between us is, that the *Retrospect is written on this side the Atlantic*: it is matter of my *belief* and so mentioned that Mitchell is the author; I shall presently give the reasons for it. Now for proof as to the fact.

The first supplemental number of the Monthly Magazine containing the "*Half yearly Retrospect of American Literature*," appeared in July, 1800, vol. 9, and purported to be written in London. An accident however, a fatal accident happened to the article destined for the next number, which discovered the place of its nativity. Owing to some sort of negligence or contrary winds, its arrival in London was delayed beyond the utmost period for giving it a place in the volume, and the proprietor was obliged to add a note at the end of the work saying that he had been disappointed in the "*receipt from* Spain and *America* of the usual accounts of the progress of literature in those countries," but that "arrangements had been adopted by which similar disappointments would be prevented in future."—Through the eleventh volume all went on well; the articles were duly received in good order and well conditioned; but the same aukward miscarriage happened to the 12th volume that had been experienced by the 10th, and the proprietor found himself compelled to come forward once more with an apology similar to the one just mentioned, but in terms more explicit.—These are his words—

"RETROSPECT OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

"This article which has been regularly transmitted to us from America, has, by accident, been detained on its passage. It is consequently obliged to be postponed, but will make its appearance in the number of the Magazine which will be published on the first day of March."

Besides this the editor of the Commercial Advertiser has stated in his paper of last week that he had lately been told by a gentleman of this city, and who left London about eighteen months ago, that he was informed by Mr. Philips himself, proprietor of the London Monthly Magazine, that he always received the Retrospect from some person here, and complained that it generally came too late.

Such is the irrefragable testimony I offer in support of my assertion, that *The Retrospect of American Literature is written on this side the Atlantic.* And yet I have no doubt the democratic editors will go on, during Mr. Jefferson's administration, making extracts from the same work, coolly assuring their readers that "the observations are from a *British* publication, and serve to shew in what estimation Mr. Jefferson and his system of politics are regarded by some respectable foreigners abroad;" and will affect to treat with contempt this paper for "peristing in the old story,"* that the production is written in this country.

Having substantiated my assertion in a manner that I feel confident is unanswerable, and which, as it respects the public, is the only thing very material, I shall now, however, give my reasons for singling out the ingenious Doctor Mitchell, of this city, from all persons in the United States, as the person whom I believe to be the writer.

First. Some of the articles reviewed are evidently such as came particularly under the notice of a person residing in the city of New-York, and from no one else. Take as evidence of this the following remarks from the first number, on an oration delivered here by our Doctor himself—

"It will be sufficient to enumerate a few of these [orations.] Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell's "Address to the city of New-York," in the 23d year of American Independence is an admonitory discourse of MUCH MERIT. The author enlarges to his audience on the characteristic traits of republican governments—the virtues and the vices by which they are commonly distinguished, and consequently recommends the encouragement of the former and the repression of the latter."

The reader will please to take along with him that this review appears in the number for July 20th, 1800, of course about a year after the oration was as to all the world but one man completely dead and buried beyond the hope of ever appearing on this mortal stage again. And whether it is within the principle of probabilities that any person besides the Doctor could pronounce his eulogium in so graceful a manner must be left to those who have perused the Life of *Doctor Samuel L. Mitchell*, M D. in a late work entitled "Public Characters." This curious memoir is only now mentioned as *en passant*, but it possibly may hereafter be given at full length. In the mean time as a taste of pleasure to come, for those who have not seen it, take the following delicious morsel.

"Many of the leading men in the American revolution, have terminated their earthly career. Putnam, Green, Mifflin and Washington, have ended their days as well as Randolph, Hancock, Lee and Franklin. But there is another class of Americans who have within a few years attracted *a large share of notice.* The person of whom we now offer some slight account is one of this younger class. Mr. Mitchell" &c.

Again:

"Of this latter gentleman [professor Walker] it is *remarkable*, that he gave instruction on botany *both to Rousseau and to Mitchell*, [!!!] When Rousseau's persecution in France compelled him to seek an asylum in England, he studied botany as an amusement, although far advanced in life, and Walker used to ramble with him on the banks of the Thames.—When Mitchell was the professor's pupil, he received tuition in the same branch of science along the borders of the Forth and the Esk."

But to proceed—The 11th volume affords abundant materials for the same remark, that the review was written in New York. I should desire no better evidence of it myself, nor any better evidence that Dr. Mitchell was the writer than the high encomiums passed on the New-York Medical Repository, of which the Doctor and his friend Doctor Miller, are the editors. "It is (says the writer) the vehicle of ALL THE KNOWLEDGE *on those subjects*, (medicine, surgery, agriculture, natural history and the auxiliary branches of natural history) which America affords, and is therefore highly interesting to the European, who wishes to know the progress of information in that extensive and growing country. The two last numbers of the fourth volume have appeared within the time of the present retrospect." Here, alas! follows an asterisk referring to a note at the bottom, which only informs that the two volumes "*have not yet reached London*," that's all. In the article preceding the last mentioned, the following decent expression occurs respecting a gentleman to whom Dr. Mitchell is well known to bear a strong personal animosity for a thousand good reasons, but principally because he is not able for his life to believe in the Doctor's theories of pestilential fluids. "It is a pity (says the Reviewer who had picked up his old oration of the year before as a subject of *honora-*

* Salem Register.

ble mention) that Hosack's introductory Lectures on Medical Education "is too *poor and paltry* to be placed in the rank of *respectable writings*," [such as the aforesaid oration.] Will Dr Mitchell deny that this is from his own pen? But the strongest evidence that the production belongs to some person in New York, and to him, is furnished by the following article from the Retrospect for July, 1801.

"Of single sermons there have appeared several purporting to be *Centurial*, but those which we have seen, are little different from ordinary compositions. We mention, however, an exception to this in the sermon delivered on the 1st of January, 1801, by Samuel Miller, A. M. which includes a review of the progress of literature, science, politics and religion, during the 18th century. A work which we regret is not yet published from the press. From the learning, industry and talents of the Reverend Author, great expectations are entertained."

Here in the first place we have a favorable opinion of a production "*not yet published.*" Was it then sent in *manuscript* to the other side of the Atlantic for perusal and review? The idea is repelled by observing that it was the author's design to publish it; it was "not yet published," but was soon to be; and that it was to be published *here* is evident, since the "great expectations" spoken of as being "entertained" from the author's learning, industry, &c. could only have reference to those who knew or were supposed to be acquainted with him.—This article we have no hesitation in saying not only affords evidence of the fact which we are now immediately in pursuit of, that the retrospect was written in this city, but it narrows the circle still more, and brings the foundling to the door of Dr Mitchell himself. I venture to add that only *three* gentlemen in the United States were capable of speaking of this unpublished sermon; and those three belong to this city; they are the reverend author himself, his brother, and Dr. Mitchell, their mutual friend and confident. Propriety and decorum forbid the supposition that either Mr Miller or his brother would thus eulogize the Sermon, and it therefore devolves of course on their friend Dr Mitchell.

It deserves too to be mentioned, that the Retrospect is uniformly written by a democrat. The perpetual attempts to disparage the views and lessen the federal party; the flattering, fawning, adulatory mention of Mr Jefferson and the measures of his administration which appears whenever politics is the subject, must convince every reader that the author is a democrat, and a democrat too of the first water. Instances occur in every page where the least opening is given; they might be quoted, but it would extend an article already too long. A single extract shall suffice as evidence:

"The nation was divided into two great parties on the subject. Those who approved the proposed constitution, were termed "Federalists;" the opposers of the constitution, were called "Anti-federalists;" to the former belonged all the Royalists, Tories, and that part of the Whigs who were turning towards aristocracy or monarchy; while the adherents to the original principles of the revolution, the real whigs of the old stamp, and the republicans who were attached to a democratic government, composed the latter. In the discussion which arose on the ratification of this political constitution, the federalists prevailed; and by the rule which makes the minority in free governments yield to the will of the majority, the anti-federal cause was extinguished."

I must now request the reader to be so obliging as to read attentively the following extract, and compare it with the one just quoted.

"The denominations of the great parties into which they split, were *federalists* and *anti federalists*. To the first of these belonged that portion of the whigs who felt some predilection for monarchy or consolidated government, and all the old tories whom the lenity of the laws had permitted to return among them. In the second was included that part of the whigs who adhered to the original principles of the revolution; such as were friends of a more extensive representative and popular government. In the conflict the federalists prevailed, the new constitution was adopted, and both parties agreed to support it. Federalism predominated in the councils of the nation, and anti federalism no where existed any longer."

The paragraph you have last perused, gentle reader, and which you perceive is almost word for word like the preceding one from the Retrospect of American Literature, is taken I assure you from the Life of Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D mentioned in a previous part of this article. Are they both from the same pen? Certainly. Was that pen any other than his own? No. Is a man to be found weak enough to answer in the negative? I answer, no. On the whole I think it by this time clearly appears to the satisfaction of every reader, that the Retrospect was written in the United States—in the city of New-York—by a democrat—by either Mr Miller, Dr Miller, or Dr Mitchell—and that, it being next to impossible it should have been done by either of the two former, it was done by the latter, that is to say, by *Doctor Samuel Latham Mitchell.* Thus have I given my reasons for the belief that Doctor Mitchell is the author of the disingenuous, unfair publication entitled the Retrospect. Other reasons might be added, but I want room. A few words shall close.

I have both now and heretofore expressed myself with some harshness on the subject before me. But let me not be misunderstood. I mean not to censure or any ways disapprove the writing the Review of American Literature in this country; it is right and fair; wholly unobjectionable. But to write it here and send it to a foreign journalist for the purpose of republishing it here afterwards as the sentiments of a foreigner, and this too from party motives, is in the highest degree unwarrantable. It is a scandalous imposition on the American public, it is a species of literary forgery for which those concerned in it, acting knowingly, deserve exemplary punishment.—Whether Dr Mitchell has been accessory to this shameful conduct I cannot undertake to assert. But if has he not assisted he has not connived at it by not discountenancing it? Qui non prohibet, quando prohibere possit, jubet, is a good found law maxim.

When I took up this subject before in reply to the National Intelligencer, Dr Mitchell was at Washington and must have seen my remarks. He was then pretty strongly pointed at as the author, because it was the third or fourth instance, and I could not help thinking that the thing had been done with his privity. In my first remarks I had only alluded to him in a very distant manner and not in a way to give him any umbrage; but he took no notice of it. Neither did he of my more specific allusion.—He still permitted the imposition to go on. I have now therefore called him out by name and have openly arraigned him at the bar of the public, as an example to all others in like cases offending.

I hope the pains I have taken to chastise and reform may not be thrown away upon him, and that we shall never again have to witness a repetition of that unworthy conduct, which has thus exposed him to become a subject of public ignominy, reproach and derision.

If the Doctor or any friend for him can answer the above, my paper is open; but till that is done, let us hear no more canting about calumny.

New York Herald.

NEW-YORK, June 3.

A ST. Vincents paper of the 11th of May, which we have received by the brig Enterprize, contains the following very interesting intelligence:

BARBADOES, May 4, 1805.

TOULON FLEET.

Dispatches were yesterday received here, brought by His Majesty's ship Mercury, Capt. the Honorable D. P. Bouverie, from Vice-Admiral Sir John Orde, dated His Majesty's ship Glory, at sea, April 10, 1805, communicating the important intelligence of the sudden appearance off Cadiz of the Toulon fleet; consisting of from 20 to 24 sail, eleven or twelve of them of the line, and the rest heavy frigates. This fleet, it appears, was, on the evening of the 9th, close off Cadiz harbour, where one French ship of the line, and six or seven Spanish, were then ready to join them, and three or four more would be in about twenty-four hours. Whether any troops were on board these ships was not known, nor had the destination of this force, after its junction been ascertained; but it was judged to be to the westward, and it was reported that the Spanish ships were bound to the Havanna.

The Mercury after delivering her dispatches, immediately proceeded to the westward.

By a vessel this morning, from St. Bartholomews, we learn, that accounts had been recently received there from St. Domingo, via Porto Rico, stating that Wallis still remained there, and was then actually blockaded by Rear Admiral Cochrane.

Captain Brown, of the ship Juliana, from Cadiz, has communicated to us the following intelligence for publication:

"At the time of my departure from Cadiz the Eagle, a French 74, two French corvettes, and two Spanish frigates, were ready for sea; and eight sail of the line were fitting out with all expedition.—Troops were embarking daily, and a great quantity of ordinance, &c. had been taken on board each ship. The general report was that they were destined for Spanish America, to garrison the line of demarcation between the territories of Spain and of the United States. This report was confirmed to me by one of the officers belonging to the fleet; who added, that the French and Spanish ships had made a considerable interchange of officers.

"The uniform of the troops embarking is blue faced with red, a round hat turned up on one side, with a feather in it; the officers wear a superfluity of gold lace.

"General Moreau was at Cadiz. He waits the arrival of his son from Paris, and intended to have come to New-York in the Juliana. It is said he has received orders to quit Spain immediately; and this sudden and unlooked for intelligence had a very unfavourable effect on the health of his lady, who was learning the Spanish language with the expectation of being permitted to remain there.

"Gibraltar is tranquil, and has received a reinforcement of two thousand troops from Europe.—The Spaniards keep an army before it, but have attempted nothing.

"The British fleet, consisting of five ships of the line, a frigate, a brig, and a cutter, were constantly cruizing off the harbour, often close in with its mouth, and sometimes nearly within gun shot of the batteries.

"The men of war in the port of Cadiz consisted of St. Trinidad, of 130 guns; St. Anna, 112; Argonaut and St. Rafael, 80 each; Terrible, Gloriosus, Bahama, Fame, 74 each; America, Espagne, San Leandro, 84; Curtilla 60: Magdalena frigate, 34; and two other frigates, names unknown to me.

"The Governor of Cadiz, under date of the 30th March, directed a notice (of which the following is a translation) to the board of Commerce:

"In a letter which I have just now received from Vice Admiral Orde, dated yesterday off this port, he informs me that he is authorised to permit neutral vessels, with innocent cargoes and bona-fide neutral property, to enter and sail freely from this port, and from that of San Lucar; but if the said vessels should be wholly or partly loaded with naval or military stores, or with provisions and grain, he cannot permit them to enter either of the said ports; and that in consequence he had given the necessary instructions to the ships under his command that this resolution may be complied with."

ON Saturday next, will be sold at Auction, the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Myers, with the ground thereto belonging, opposite the Union Tavern. One fourth of the purchase money, will be required in cash. For the other three fourths, approved notes with endorsers, payable in 3, 6, and 9 months, and discomptable at the Bank of Virginia, must be given. The sale will be made on the premises, at 12 o'clock.

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co. V. M.

Richmond, June 10th, 1805.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Thomas Appleby, recorded in the court of Fluvanna county to the subscribers for the purpose of securing the payment of a debt due to Duncan M'Laughlan & Co. *WILL BE SOLD* at John Napier's tavern, in the town of Columbia, on the 20th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash,

FIVE Negro Slaves, eight Horned Cattle, two Horses and one Mare, three Feather Beds and Furniture, and sixteen Hogs, with the increase of the said female slaves and stock, since the year 1793, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the sum of three hundred and thirty three pounds, one shilling and ten pence, with interest from the 4th day of February, 1793, till paid, and costs and charges.

ROBERT HILL,
CRAVEN PEYTON,
JOHN TIMBERLAKE,
and
ROBERT QUARLES.

Fluvanna, June 6th, 1805. law4w

Mansfield—or Point Reserve.

This beautiful site, with the improvements thereon, is
FOR SALE.

WITHIN the enclosure I estimate five acres, and without, including a private road, about five acres. Its situation for a private family is surpassed by none within the vicinity of the city. It lies between the Capitol and Mount Comfort, the seat of Edmund Randolph, Esq. Immediate possession may be had.

THOMAS WILSON.

Richmond, June 6, 1805. tf

Land to be Rented.

I WILL rent at New-Market, 5500 acres of LAND for a term of seven years, part of which is in condition for farming. I will also rent near Orange Court-House, 2000 acres, for a term of seven years. The conditions may be known by an application to

JOHN TAYLOR.

June 11. 2w

BROKER's OFFICE.

The Subscriber has opened a

Broker's Office,

OPPOSITE the Union Tavern and over the counting-house of Messrs. Thomas & Amos Ladd. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, March 11, 1805. tf

HE HAS FOR SALE,

27 **A few Shares**

IN THE

Manchester Turnpike;

ALSO.

State Certificates,

Bearing six per cent. interest.

For Sale,

YARMOUTH,

LYING in James City county, on Chickahominy River, ten miles from Williamsburg. The improvements are, a two story brick house, with two rooms and a passage above and below; porticoes on each side; a large and capacious barn, and three other out-houses. The whole tract, including an Island, in view of the house, high and low land with marshes, contains about 2700 acres; scarcely one third of which is cleared. Two thirds of the Island is arable, which, with the land adjoining the house, is of superior quality. Adjacent to the Island are two bold and navigable creeks, with a convenient landing to each. The range for cattle is very extensive, and the marshes and meadows will supply an abundance of hay. Fish and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, may with ease be obtained at your door. The orchards, consisting of the greatest variety of all kinds of fruit, selected with care, are now in their prime. The terms will be made known by William Berkley, of Richmond, William Randolph, of Wilton, or the subscriber. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Jun.

For ELIZ. INNES.

November 6th, 1804.—(2wN.—law.D.&J.2am.af.tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Buchanan, Dunlop & Co.* of Petersburg, *Robert Pollok & Co.* of Richmond, and *Dunlop, Pollok & Co.* of Manchester, are hereby notified, that JAMES DUNLOP, late a partner in the above concerns, has become purchaser of all the outstanding debts: They will therefore be pleased to make payment to Mr. JOHN TOMPKINS, residing in Richmond, or the subscriber, residing in Petersburg—who alone are authorised to make collections, and grant discharges. Suits will be indiscriminately commenced against all who do not make payment before the 1st February next.

52 *JOHN DUNLOP,*

Attorney for JAMES DUNLOP.

Petersburg, Nov. 15, 1804.

J. TOMPKINS,

RESPECTFULLY informs those concerned, that he has removed the BOOKS and PAPERS of the late concern of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. and DUNLOP POLLOK & Co. to a new brick house near the Basin, and directly opposite to the Scale-House—

41 *Where he has for Sale.*

A few Pipes of old Cogniac Brandy,

of superior quality.

Richmond, December 12th, 1804

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, March term, 1805.

William Brown & Co. Complainants,
Against
Smyth Tandy and Nathan Ayres, Defts. } In Chancery.

UPON *hearing the bill of the complainants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Smyth Tandy is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered and decreed that unless the said Smyth Tandy shall appear here at May court next, and answer the bill of the complainants, that the same shall be taken for confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers of the city of Richmond, and posted at the front door of the court-house of the said county.*

A Copy—Teste,

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, D. C. B. C.

SWEET SPRINGS,

Monroe County—Virginia.

ROBERT DOUTHAT,

INFORMS the Public, he will keep the Sweet Springs the two ensuing seasons, and will be supplied with every conveniency the situation of them will admit of, on his former terms. He has enlarged his Stables, and has improved his Houses and Cabins, so as to make them much more comfortable than they were heretofore. He will have an assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season. *May* 20, 1805.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a bond given by the subscriber, to Mr. Robert Waller, adm'r. of Wm. Waller, for 65l. has been lost or mislaid, so that the same cannot be recovered: this is to make public, that the amount of said bond, and interest thereon, has been paid, to Mr. George Nicholson, who afterwards became the adm'r. to the estate aforesaid. This advertisement will be plead in bar to any future claim on account of said bond.

GAWIN L. CORBIN.

York county, May 21st, 1805.

Richmond, May 27th, 1805.

TO BE RENTED,

THE house on the main-street, lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Myers, adjoining the store of Messrs. Robert & Allan Pollok & Co. and opposite to the Union Tavern. Upon the first floor, are a Store Room and a Counting Room. The apartments in the second and third stories are calculated for the accommodation of a family.—For terms enquire of

JOHN BROWN.

RUN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 16th of April, a Negro Man by the name of MOSES: he is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, between 35 and 40 years old, has a bushy head of hair, straddles a good deal in his walk, from wearing a truss; is much addicted to strong liquor, and when drunk, and at all times, a sulky and insolent fellow. He has twice before made an attempt to get off, and was once taken at City Point, trying to get on board a vessel. He is well acquainted in many parts of the state, having travelled formerly with me and driven my carriage 'till within a few years. I will give TEN DOLLARS if he is taken within the county of Mecklenburg and brought home, ro TWENTY DOLLARS to have him secured in any jail, so that I get him again. J. NELSON.

Mecklenburg, 29th May, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

DESIROUS *to close his business in this place, as soon as possible, is induced to offer for sale, the following* VALUABLE PROPERTY, viz.—

A convenient two story Dwelling House, 24 feet square, having one room and a passage on the lower floor, two rooms on the second floor, and two good rooms in the garret; a cellar with plank floor, and divided into three apartments, one used for cooking; the yard inclosed with a brick wall seven feet high—the whole in good repair.—This tenement is situated near the Bell Tavern, on the cross street leading to the Rock Landing, and is insured in the Mutual Insurance Company against Fire in the state of Virginia, and the premiums paid.

Eleven unimproved half acre Lots, on Shockoe Hill.

600 acres Military Land in Kenhawa county, on the waters of Old Town creek, a branch of Ohio river, being part of a grant made to George Muse, Adam Stevens, Andrew Lewis, and others, in the year 1772.

25 tracts of Land in Montgomery county, containing 32,172¼ *acres, the whole patented in my name, viz.*

4,000 acres surveyed 3d April, 1786, in Montgomery county, on Cole river.

3080 acres surveyed 24th July, 1786, in same county, on Sixteen Mile creek, adjoining the late gen. Washington's survey on Kenhawa river.

3062¼ acres surveyed 23d July, 1786, in same county, on the Loop waters, waters of New river.

1000 acres surveyed 13th May, 1786, in same county, on the Ohio river.

3210 acres surveyed 5th April, 1786, in same county, south of a creek running into Cole river.

2138 acres surveyed 21st February, 1787, in same county, on Cole river.

320 acres, surveyed 8d February, 1787, in same county, on the waters of Cooper's Creek and Little Blue Stone.

1300 acres, surveyed 16th February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of the South Fork of Cole river, that heads against Guyandott.

95 acres, surveyed 10th February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of Glade creek.

78 acres, surveyed 8th February, 1787, in same county, on a branch emptying into Glade creek, on the south side of the same, and about one mile above the ford of said creek.

500 acres, surveyed 10th February, 1787, in same county, on the North fork of Mud river, that heads against the Guyandott.

1500 acres, surveyed 12th May, 1786, in same county, on the Ohio river.

2000 acres, surveyed 8th May, 1786, in same county, on the Great Kenhawa.

1000 acres, surveyed 10th May, 1786, in same county, and on same river.

263 acres, surveyed 8th February, 1787, in same county, on the head of Glade creek.

214 acres, surveyed 7th Feb. 1787, in same county, on the waters of Glade creek, on the south side thereof.

135 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on the west end of Joe's Ridge, and on the waters of Glade creek.

154 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on Joe's Ridge.

228 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on Joe's Ridge, and the waters of Glade and Cooper's creek.

414 acres, surveyed 22d February, 1787, in same county, on the second fork of Cole river, on the road crossing from Piney river to Guyandott.

2000 acres, surveyed 26th February, 1787, in same county, under the big pipe Stem Knob, and running down both sides of the creek.

416 acres surveyed 4th February, 1787, in same county, on the waters of Cooper's creek and Joe's Ridge.

380 acres surveyed 3d February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of Cooper's creeck.

3,338 acres by survey 20th February, 1787, in same county, on the south fork of Cole river.

1,345 acres by survey 2d February 1787, in same county, on the head waters of little Blue Stone, about half a mile north from the white oak lick.

Three tracts of land in Monongalia county, patented in my name, viz:

350 acres by survey 1st June, 1796, in Monongalia county, adjoining Matthew Richey's land, and the Randolph county line, on the waters of Cheat river.

400 acres surveyed 20th October, 1797, in same county, adjoining lands of Abner Harper, above the mouth of White-day creek.

400 acres surveyed 15th November, 1797, in same county, adjoining Peter Drago, on Finches run, to include an improvement made in the year 1773.

1000 acres in same county, on the west of cheat-river, above the lands of Thomas Butler.

800 acres in same county, on Buffaloe creek, on a pre-emption right of David Gray.

250 acres in Greenbrier county, on Little deer creek, adjoining lands of Joseph McClung.

891 acres in Montgomery county, surveyed 1st August 1787, on the waters of Piney river and Paint creek, waters of Kenhawa river.

435 acres in Montgomery county, surveyed 30th June, 1786, joining the lands of Joseph Eaton, Richard Muse, and James McCorcle.

230 acres in Wythe county, surveyed 4th November, 1795, on the lead mine mill creek.

180 acres in Albemarle county, patent, dated 5th July 1787, on William Hill's creek, waters of Buck Island creek.

One undivided moiety of five lots, in the Town of Winchester, No's. 89, 90, 100, 101 and 109.

The above will be sold very low, and the terms made known on application to

Wm. AUSTIN.

Richmond, April 4th, 1805.

LAND for Sale.

THE Subscribers living in this place, have for sale, a Tract of LAND lying in the county of Louisa, and adjoining Yanceyville, containing 214 1 2 acres, more or less. The land is well timbered, and the same which was sold under a deed of trust from Francis Lockitt, deceased. A credit of one year will be given the purchaser, on securing the payment, bearing interest from the date if not punctually paid.

LYLE & McCREDIE.

Manchester, 1st June, 1805. 3w

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

ROBERT GAMBLE & SONS,

WILL BE DISSOLVED

BY mutual consent, on Saturday the 11*th instant.*—All persons indebted to the said *firm*, are earnestly entreated to make immediate payment to *either* of the subscribers. A compliance with this request, will prevent the painful necessity of resorting to coercive measures.

The Books will be placed in the possession of Messrs. John & Robert Gamble, Jun'r, who are authorized to settle all accounts due *by or to the concern.*

ROBERT CAMBLE,
JOHN G. GAMBLE,
ROBERT GAMBLE, Jun'r.

Richmond, May 6th, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBERS take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they intend carrying on the Mercantile business, under the firm of

John & Robert Gamble, Jun.

They are now receiving by the ship Rolla, a choice selection of London GOODS, and daily expect from Liverpool a general assortment of Hardware, &c. suitable for the season, which will be sold by the piece, package, or dozen, on the most moderate terms, for cash, merchantable country produce, or on the usual credit to substantial and *punctual customers.*

They have on hand, Madeira and Sherry Wine, West-India Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Whiskey, Sugar, Pepper, Allum Copperas and Brimstone, (in pipes hhds. and casks,) Cotton and Wool Cards, patent Shot, Steel, Bar Iron, Hollow Iron Ware, German Scythes, Cutting Knives and Whetstones, Oznaburgs, Ticklenburgs, and Brown Hessians, Snuff, Cut Herrings, &c. They also possess large and convenient *Brick* Warehouses covered with *Slate*, for receiving and storing Flour, Tobacco, &c.—Those gentlemen who favor them with consignments, will find their charges reasonable; and may rely on their best exertions to afford satisfaction.

☞ The highest rates given for good Bees-wax, Bear, Deer, and Otter Skins, and other shipping Furr.

JOHN G. GAMBLE,
ROBERT GAMBLE, Jun'r.

THE SUBSCRIBER (*Robert Gamble, Sen.*) avails himself of this opportunity, to thank his numerous friends for the large share of patronage he has received in the mercantile line, and hereby tenders to the public, his future services as a *COMMISSION MERCHANT*. He flatters himself his long experience (with other circumstances unnecessary here to mention) entitles him to the confidence of those who may have business of that nature to transact in this city; assuring such, of his best endeavors to merit approbation.

Those who yet remain indebted to the late firms of Gamble & Gratton, of Staunton; of Gamble & Temple, Robert Gamble & Co. and Robert Gamble, of the city of Richmond, are oncemore earnestly requested to make *immediate* payment of their respective balances—such as continue regardless of this last notice, cannot expect longer indulgence.

(tf.) ROBERT GAMBLE.

ON MONDAY NEXT

Will be Published, and Sold at the

Printing-Office of AUGUSTINE DAVIS,

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

HYMNS & SPIRITUAL SONGS

Selected, corrected and revised by J. COURTNEY, Sen.

In this selection, the reader will find, that partiality has been avoided, and that, this Collection, which comprises upwards of 300 pages, is calculated to suit all denominations of Christians.

Wednesday, 29th May, 1805.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Saturday last (in Henrico Court-House, or in the streets between that and the residence of the subscriber,) A BUNDLE OF PAPERS, marked "*Henrico May term*, 1805." Within this bundle were manifests for twenty hogsheads tobacco, sundry accounts, notes and other documents, relative to suits depending in that court, and were subdivided into six bundles, and marked 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th day.

Those papers cannot be of any possible utility to any one except the subscriber and his clients—the tobacco mentioned in the manifests having been some time since delivered by the inspectors at Shockoe warehouse, and shipped.

Upon a delivery of those papers I will give the above reward, and ask no questions in relation to them. But if stolen, I will give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as may lead to a conviction of the culprit.

SAMUEL M'CRAW.

Richmond, May 17. tf

NOTICE.

THAT by virtue of a Deed in Trust, I shall, (as the assignee of John Barret, Esq. of Louisa county) on the first Monday in June next, being Henrico court day, expose to sale by Public Auction for ready money, before the door of the said Court-house, A TRACT OF LAND containing one hundred acres more or less, lying and being in the county of Henrico, on the Three Chopp'd Road, being the same land, on which the late Thomas Ginnett, dec'd, resided in his life-time. This sale will be made to satisfy a debt with the interest due thereon, by Thomas Ginnett, dec'd to John Barret, as surviving partner of Reid and Barret, together with the costs of executing this trust.

SAMUEL M'CRAW,

Assignee of the cestui que trust.

May 7. epds.

Westham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb; sad and clock weights; patent saw irons for smiths, of a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays; nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old iron purchased by application as above.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD,

Or Twenty-Five if taken out of the state, and all necessary charges paid.

WENT off from my plantation, on James river, on Sunday the 14th this month, a Negro Man named JOHN. He is about 24 years of age; five feet seven and a half inches high; brown complexion; well made; stoops a little when walking; down look; a small scar on his neck; had on when he went away a short blue cloth coat, grey cloth pantaloons, new shoes, and a white linen shirt. He may probably make toward the north, as I took him out of Baltimore jail 15 months ago, having got that far on his journey. All masters of vessels or other persons, are cautioned against taking him out of the county or state.

He has a pass and may get the date altered.

J. GUNN.

April 18.

JOHN SPINDLER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, that he intends to teach DRAWING, PAINTING in Oil, Colour and Crayons—and would instruct 6 or 8 Pupils in these branches, either by waiting on them, or at his house opposite Thomas Wilson's, esq. back street.

N. B. Sign, House and Military Colours, painted by J. S.—☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to. January 1, 1805.

PRECIPITATE,

IMPORTED by Mr. Lightfoot, of Sandy Point, last winter, full 5 hands and a half high, will stand at my stable in Chesterfield county, Appomattox River, 15 miles above Petersburg, to be let to mares at Ten Guineas a mare, two of which will be remitted, if paid within the season, which will commence the tenth of March, and expire the first of August next. Board of servants, *gratis*; mares may be fed at two shillings per day. I have large and extensive pasturage, divided in five different inclosures, that mares with foal may be kept distinct from barren mares One dollar to the groom. No liability for accidents of any description.

PRECIPITATE was bred by Lord Egremont, foaled in 1787, got by Mercury, (a son of Eclipse) dam by Herod, his grandam Maiden by Matchem, out of Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare; her dam by Mogul—Camilla by Bay Bolton—Old Lady Dam of Sterling by Pulleine's chesnut Arabian—Rockwood Butler.

PERFORMANCE.

In the first spring meeting, 1790, at New Market, when three years old, he won the first class of the Princes Stakes of 100 guineas each, beating Thunderbolt, Chanticleer, and Sir Peter Pepper, four having paid forfeit. In the same week he won the the Bolton Stakes of 50 guineas each, beating Chamboce, Dragon and Pallafox; seven paid forfeit. And in the same week he received 100 guineas forfeit from Lord Grosvenor's Radamanthus.

In 1792 he won 50l. at Guildfield, beating Dodge, Thunderbolt, Sarmgapatam and Stout; the next day 50l. at the same place, beating Cardock and Griffin. He also won the King's 100 guineas, at Lewes, beating Skyscraper, at three heats, the first being a dead heat. After which he was so highly esteemed that he become a stallion in his lordship's stud at 12 guineas a mare. This horse is the sire of the following running horses in England: Johnquil, Petworth, Matrana, Rosalba, Chesnut Colt out of Bobtail, Chesnut Colt out of Rosemary, Humbug, Lazarus, Raginier, Apollo, Gulliver, Tag, Louisa, Tipstaff, Mr. Heathcote's Filly out of Reeves, Alchymist, Clodhopper, Grey Filly his R. H. Lampadosa, Mars, Mary, Matrance, Bay Filly Mr. Brown's, Grey Filly, Mr. Radcliff's, Tax, Tipstaff and Bobtail.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 20th, 1805.

For Sale, or Lease,

THAT large and convenient TAVERN, situated in the centre of the town of Lynchburg, at the corner of the street leading to the court-house and jail, and not more than thirty yards from both, opposite Lynch's warehouse and the street leading from the ferry in the said town. The tavern contains four rooms and a bar on the first floor, including two very large rooms, suitable for a ball and dining room, with a sliding partition to the ball room. The second floor contains six rooms, one the size of the ball room, and the others suitable for lodging rooms, with an excellent garret. This tavern has a large portico the full length of the house, also a good dry cellar, and a well opposite the door, together with a kitchen, smokehouse, dairy, and a stable with twenty-two stalls therein, with a spacious garden and yard leading to the stable.—Other improvements will be made to suit the purchaser or leaser. It is deemed unnecessary to state the great value of the above property, or say more as to the advantage arising from so central and eligible a stand for a tavern, as it is presumed no person would be inclined to purchase or lease the same without viewing the premises, there being no doubt but they would be better satisfied after seeing the convenient situation, than any information they could get from this advertisement.

A liberal credit will be given to any person desirous of the purchase, or an advantageous lease.

For further particulars apply to William Rose, jr. Richmond, or the subscriber residing about three miles from Lynchburg.

SAMUEL SCOTT.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have received by the Rolla from London, part of their

SPRING GOODS,

amongst which are the following articles:

LONDON Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Quilrings and Dimities,
Handsome fashionable worked and laced Muslins,
3-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Dipers,
8-4, 8-10 and 10-16 Damask Table Cloths,
Gentlemen's white and brown Cotton Stockings,
Ladies' elegant laced white do.
Do. Tortoise-shell bent and braid Combs,
Chintzes, Calicoes and Furniture,
Gentlemen's black fashionable Hats,
Do. drab beaver do.
Do. do. patent silk do.
Umbrellas,
Boys' Morocco Caps, plain and furr'd,
Best Hemp Rope,
English White Lead, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, ground in oil, and Verdigrease,
Prussian and Fig Blue,
Best Boiled Oil in jars,
Durham Mustard, &c. &c.

Which added to their present stock, and those expected (daily) from Liverpool, will render their assortment general.

May 7th, 1805. (tf.)